

THE TRUE NORTHERNER.

Published Every Friday.

A. J. MILLS, Editor.

PAW PAW, MICH., OCT. 12, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor—JOHN T. RICH.
For Lieutenant Governor—ALFRED MILNES.
For Secretary of State—WASHINGTON GARDNER.
For State Treasurer—JAMES M. WILKINSON.
For Auditor General—STANLEY W. TURNER.
For Attorney General—FRED. A. MAYNARD.
For Commissioner of State Land Office—WM. A. FRENCH.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—HENRY R. PATTENGILL.
For Member State Board of Education—PERRY F. POWERS.
Congressional.
For Member of Congress—Fourth District—HENRY F. THOMAS.
Legislative.
For State Senator—Eighth District—GEORGE W. MERRIMAN.
For Representative in the State Legislature—EDWIN A. WILDEY.
County.
For Sheriff—C. A. LAMBERSON.
For Clerk—HARLEY E. SQUIER.
For Register of Deeds—T. M. HARVEY.
For Treasurer—GILBERT MITCHELL.
For Prosecuting Attorney—LINCOLN H. TITUS.
For Circuit Court Commissioners—S. B. MONROE, O. W. ROWLAND.
For Surveyor—F. PERCY LAWTON.
For Coroners—E. P. HILL, W. R. SIRRINE.

Great is Hoke.

The remark is attributed to some distinguished politician or writer on governmental affairs that the interpretation of law was of more importance than the making thereof; or, in other words, that he cared little who made the laws of a country, if he could be entrusted with the power to interpret them. There has been much in the history of our National and State governments that would tend to verify the truth of this aphorism. A moment of reflection will enable one to recall to mind the list of interpretations of the Constitution in the interest of slavery, climaxing with the Dred Scott decision, and the later interpretations by the supreme court of the legal tender act, and so on.

But why cite anything? One's everyday experience of courts, juries and public officers, shows him that however conscientious and fair-minded an officer may be, his interpretation of law and obligation is effected by education, environment and pre-conceived opinions, and the judgment may be very different from what others, reasoning from the same stand-point, would have rendered, and thus may seem to be far from justice.

It sometimes happens that a person is placed in high official position where he is clothed with great power for good or ill to others, and is actuated by selfish interests, by sectional and party hatred, or under motives of economy. The rigorous exercise of authority, under such influences, is certainly sure to become a disturbing, if not destructive, force among the interests over which his authority extends, especially if his feelings and the feelings of those who control him and to whom he owes his elevation to office happen to be inimical to the interests over which he has been appointed to preside. It is a fact which every well-informed man may verify, on reflection, that it is far better for all concerned that the man appointed to exercise wide-spread authority in interests involving the rights and prosperity of many others should be in sympathy with those interests, and those people, and the laws under which he acts and which he must, in a measure, interpret.

We have, at the present time, one of the most conspicuous examples of a man in high position under the government, and utterly out of place, in the person of the Secretary of the Interior. Why the present incumbent should have been selected for this position it is not easy to understand—one can only conjecture. It becomes pretty evident during Mr. Cleveland's first term of office that he had little sympathy with the old soldiers and it seems probable that in his appointment of Hoke Smith to the Interior portfolio he was actuated by the same petty feelings of spite against the deserving saviors of the country that formerly instigated him to veto so many of the bills affording them pensions.

Secretary Smith is a Southerner, an ex-rebel, and possessed only a local, state reputation. He had not, nor had others for him, given the country any assurance that he was in sympathy with the pension laws; that he comprehended the vast duties of the Interior office, or had the ability to understand and perform them fitly. He very speedily, upon his advent into office, illustrated to the country his animosity towards the old union veterans. His name is a by-word all over the country,

and while but few people would be able, at first blush, to mention the several heads of the departments of the government, there is scarcely a person in the land who could not, without hesitation, announce that Hoke Smith was one of them. It is not thus for the good that he has done, but by reason of the illiberal interpretation that he, and those under him, have given to pension laws and the obnoxious manner in which they have endeavored to carry out their interpretations that have caused him to be so well remembered.

But the administration of the duties of the pension department is not alone among the objects of the care of the Secretary of the Interior. Within his jurisdiction also are all matters pertaining to the government lands, grants of land to railroads and other corporations, and the abrogation of such original grants, by reason of the non-fulfillment of the conditions involved in the grant, the claims of purchasers, pre-emptors, homesteaders, etc. These are matters for his judgment to decide.

The power of the Interior Department to affect the fortunes of many people for good or evil is strikingly illustrated by a recent decision of Secretary Smith regarding the title to lands in the western portion of the upper peninsula of this state. The decision is a matter of great importance to many people—to the homesteaders and settlers who supposed they had assured ownership to the lands upon which they had begun to carve out homes in the wilderness. Mr. Smith has decided that the homesteaders on the lands in controversy have no rights whatever. The lands go the corporation which contested the homesteaders' and settlers' claims.

On one side of this controversy are poor men, settlers in a wild country, possessed of neither wealth nor influence to properly assert their rights. On the other hand was one of the richest and most powerful land corporations in the state, with plenty of money and influence—with everything but equity; and the corporation won.

It seems strange that the secretary, if he were imbued with a sense of justice, should have turned his back on these settlers on lands that were in right and equity public domain.

The lands involved in this controversy lie mainly west of L'Anse, in Baraga, Ontonagon, Iron, Houghton and Gogebic counties. Much of it is excellent soil—a rich clay loam, well covered with timber, much of which also is valuable. They were embraced in a grant made by congress in 1896 to the state of Michigan to aid in building certain designated railroads in the Upper Peninsula. They were involved in subsequent grants, the conditions of which were never fulfilled and the lands were never earned, until finally they came to be a part of the grant made to the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. Co., which agreed to build a road from Marquette, through L'Anse, to Ontonagon. The road was built as far as L'Anse within the prescribed time, but never extended farther. The company received the allotment of lands due to it for the number of miles built, and it was generally conceded that it had forfeited all claim to any further portion of lands which it would have had if it had built the additional thirty-four miles to Ontonagon. Acting on the belief that these lands would be restored to the public domain and be subject to entry, numerous settlers came to occupy them. They filed their claims under the homestead law and expected, eventually, to receive title in full from the government. In one way and another the railroad company continued to maintain a claim to these lands, although no pretense could be made that it had ever earned them.

Finally the R. R. Co. transferred the great body of lands to which it had title and also those under consideration to a corporation known as The Michigan Iron & Land Co., which corporation has carried on the fight against the settlers. The grounds on which the Secretary renders his decision is, that the Michigan Iron & Land Co., as an innocent purchaser, is owner of the lands. He admits that the M. I. & L. Co. was not entitled to them, but inasmuch as they were once certified to the Co., although conditionally and wrongly so, and although the conditions were never complied with, still the present claimant is an innocent purchaser and must be permitted to hold the estate! Supposing such ruling were to hold in ordinary transfers, what safety would there be in titles? Pass your title to another party, and the fraud becomes a bona fide holding!

Thus a great body of valuable lands are taken from the people and given to a wealthy corporation, and the government gets not a penny of compensation for it. The decision entails a real misfortune—absolute ruin—to hundreds of men, many with families, and is an advantage to no one save the fortunate owners of the stock of the corporation. Can any one doubt that it would have been just as easy for the Secretary to have made his decision the reverse of what he did make it? Could he not have given a multitude of reasons for so doing, any one of which would have been far more valid than the one on which he based his decision? Would not a position so taken have been far more in accord with justice and public policy than the decision rendered?

The Democrats have much to say in their platforms and in their speeches about their sympathy with the common people and their opposition to grasping corporations and the money power. Here is a practical illustration—a real instance of Democratic action, which gives the lie to all their pretenses. Mr. Hoke Smith is one of the highest officers in the Democratic government of the Nation, and he deliberately decides a case in favor of a rich, grasping corporation, and against a great body of poor men who were the opposite party to the controversy, greatly enriching an already rich corporation and reducing the contending settlers to helplessness and ruin.

One might as well look for piety in hares as for consistency in Democracy. Their declarations and promises are a pretense and a fraud, and become, in the light of the actual performance of the leaders of the party, a stench and derision to observing men.

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots and to keep the hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.

LONG BRICK.

E. SMITH & CO.—CLOTHIERS.

WHALE STOCK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BANK STATEMENT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
at Paw Paw, in the state of Michigan, at the close of business, October 2, 1894.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$194,473 41
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	441 34
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	2,000 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	5,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	5,500 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	5,107 87
Due from approved reserve agents	9,766 58
Checks and other cash items	84 56
Notes of other National Banks	761 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	138 01
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie	\$6,959 00
Legal-tender notes	11,259 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,125 00
Total	\$250,096 71
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund	18,500 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,475 57
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Dividends unpaid	184 00
Individual deposits subject to check	21,139 25
Demand certificates of deposit	90,497 86
Bills payable	5,000 00
Total	\$250,096 71
State of Michigan, County of Van Buren, ss:	
I, E. F. PARKS, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
E. F. PARKS, Cashier.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1894.	
W. H. LONGWELL, Notary Public.	
Correct—Attest:	
H. M. PUGSLEY, W. R. BROWNTON, Directors.	

BANK STATEMENT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
PAW PAW SAVINGS BANK
at Paw Paw, Michigan, at the close of business, October 2nd, 1894.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$89,083 12
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	9,702 90
Overdrafts	92 62
Furniture and fixtures	3,905 37
Other real estate	761 12
Current expenses and taxes paid	875 73
Due from banks in reserve cities	12,040 00
Due from other Banks and Bankers	834 50
Checks and cash items	2,149 09
Nickels and cents	21 35
Gold coin	1,345 00
Silver coin	820 50
U. S. and National Bank Notes	3,659 00
Total	\$123,834 87
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Surplus fund	2,400 00
Undivided profits	947 51
Commercial deposits subject to check	21,818 28
Commercial certificates of deposit	45,209 08
Bills payable	5,000 00
Total	\$123,834 87
State of Michigan, County of Van Buren, ss:	
I, John W. Free, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
JOHN W. FREE, Cashier.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of October, 1894.	
BERT P. BRYAN, Notary Public.	
Correct—Attest:	
F. W. SELICK, GEO. E. BRECK, W. J. SELICK, Directors.	

PROBATE ORDER.

State of Michigan—County of Van Buren—ss. Probate Court for said County.

At a session of the probate court for said county, held at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Monday, the 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four:

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Leonard L. Halstead, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of The First National Bank of Paw Paw, by E. F. Parks, its cashier, as creditor of said estate, praying for reasons therein stated, that said estate may be granted to Jane Halstead, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 5th day of November, 1894, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and of the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

6244067 BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE ORDER.

State of Michigan—County of Van Buren—ss. Probate Court for said County.

At a session of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, held at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Saturday, the 6th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four:

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Cook, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Louisa Cook, as widow of said deceased, praying that a certain instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, on file in this court, be proved, allowed, and admitted to probate as such, and that administration of said estate may be granted to said petitioner, or to some other suitable person:

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 5th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

6244065 BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Whooping Cough, use Ackers' English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c.

VARICOCELE The recipe of a positive lasting remedy for varicocele sent Free to any sufferer. J. D. HOUSE, Box 100, Albion, Mich.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx.
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FIND THIS TRADE-MARK... IT GUARANTEES SATISFACTION

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UPON OUR

Clothing Stock

SEPTEMBER 1st, '94.

By giving 20 per cent Discount and 1 per cent ADDITIONAL every week until sold. We have already reached 23 per cent, giving 24 per cent next week, and so on until the ENTIRE STOCK IS SOLD. Every person in need of Clothing should take advantage of this GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY, which never will be offered again.

H. W. SHOWERMAN.

CHANCERY SALE. In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the circuit court for the county of Van Buren, in Chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the twenty-third day of August, A. D. 1894, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein James Selkirk is complainant, and Luther J. Brown and Phebe C. Brown are defendants, notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, said house, being the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on Saturday the 15th day of October, A. D. 1894, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for principal, interest and costs in this case, of the following described parcel of land, to-wit:

Commencing at the north-west corner of lot one (1), in block three (3) in Dyckman, Hale & Company's addition to the village of South Haven, thence running east along the south line of Phoenix street forty-four (44) feet thence south at right angles one hundred and eighty-six (186) feet, thence west at right angles to Center street, thence north along the east line of Center street to the place of beginning, being all in block three (3), in Dyckman, Hale & Company's addition to the village of South Haven, in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan.

Dated Paw Paw, Mich., August 25, 1894.
JAMES R. CHANDLER, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Van Buren County, Michigan.
Wm. N. Cook, Complainant's Solicitor. 588764